A NEW SPECIES OF BOLTERIA (HETEROPTERA, MIRIDAE).

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In a previous paper (Bul. Brook. Ent. Soc., xiv, pp. 126–128 (1919)) the writer has shown that the unrecognized *Bolteria amicta* Uhler is in fact the same insect which was later described as *Dichrooscytus speciosus rubropallidus* Knight (Bul. Brook. Ent. Soc., xiii, p. 115 (1918)), and that *Dichrooscytus speciosus* Van Duzee stands as a good species in the genus *Bolteria.* A correction should be made in the writer's previous paper (Bul. Brook. Ent. Soc., xiv, pp. 126–128 (1919)) on the genus, in that "*nigropallidus*" should in all cases read *rubropallidus.*

Key to the Species of Bolteria.

1. Frons white, transversely marked with red lines. *amicta* Uhler.
   Frons red or yellowish, transverse lines wanting.....2.
2. Head, pronotum and hemelytra largely bright red. *speciosa* Van D.
   Head and pronotum pale yellowish brown; hemelytra testaceous, clavus and apical area of the corium darkened with fuscous.....*luteifrons* n. sp.

Bolteria luteifrons n. sp.

Structurally differing very little from *amicta,* but smaller and differently colored; testaceous and darkened with brownish and fuscous, front of head not marked with dark lines.

♂. Length 4.2 mm. *Head:* width 1.2 mm., vertex .58 mm., height (from tip of tylus to vertex) .88 mm.; pale yellowish brown, devoid of dark marks, the apical half of tylus more brownish. *Rostrum* attaining the middle of venter, yellowish brown, last two segments infuscated. *Antennae:* segment I, length .43 mm.; II, 1.74 mm., slender, not attaining the thickness of segment I; III, .77 mm.; IV, shriveled; testaceous, the last segment infuscated. *Pronotum:* length .74 mm., width at base 1.37 mm.; minutely punctate, shining, pale yellowish brown, the calli and collar darker brown;

scutellum pale, becoming brownish at base. Sternum and pleura brownish, shining, epimera paler. *Hemelytra:* width 1.68 mm., embolar margins nearly parallel; testaceous, semi-translucent, clavus and apical area of corium darkened with fuscous; minutely pale pubescent. Cuneus pale to yellowish, the apical one-third infuscated. Membrane uniformly fusco-brownish, veins scarcely darker. *Venter:* testaceous to fusco-brownish, shining, pale yellowish pubescent, more prominent on the genital segment; genital claspers infuscated, structurally differing very little, if at all, from *amicta* or *speciosa*. *Holotype:* ♂ April 17, 1908, Raleigh, North Carolina (E. P. Van Duzee); collection of E. P. Van Duzee.

Mr. Van Duzee took the unique type specimen while beating pines in the vicinity of Raleigh. Mr. R. W. Leiby and C. S. Brimley beat pines on two or three occasions the latter part of April, 1920, but were unable to collect additional specimens of this species.

Both *amicta* and *speciosa* occur on pines in their respective western habitats and it seems highly probable that *luteifrons* will, when taken again, be found to breed on one of the pines in the Appalachian region. The species *luteifrons* affords another interesting example of distribution, belonging in a genus which may well be considered western, yet has an eastern representative in the southern Appalachian mountains. According to Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, a close relationship exists between certain species of Coleoptera found in the southern Appalachian mountains and forms which inhabit the mountainous regions of the western United States. The writer finds the same relationship existing between a few species of the family Miridae.

The three known species of *Bolteria* differ very little structurally, but each has a well-marked color aspect. The male genital claspers are so similar in all three species that these structures may well be considered generic in character as is the case in the genus *Paracalocoris*.